THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).....$10 00
☞Communications designed for publication should addressed to the Editor.
☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

To Farmers.

The "Excelsior" Mowing Machine Oil, the best and cheapest, made expressly for Mowing Machine use, put up in two, three and five gallon cans, boxed for shipment, or in barrels for the trade, is warranted a *pure oil*, and equal to lard oil for wear, at one-half the cost, with no grit or sediment; will cool the hottest journal. They who have used it will use no other. Address orders to S. A. English, No. 3 Duquesne Way, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

Fifty Thousand Dollars'

Worth of Notions, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Toys, for sale at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street, with Merchants and dealers are invited to call.

Corns! Corns!! Corns!!!

Dr. Lindoman, Surgeon Chiropdist, cures Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails without pain or drawing of blood. Will remain at the St. Charles hotel till Saturday, May 7th. All that have corns give him a call.

Lead Combs

For coloring the hair and whiskers black, sold at Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

"Light as a Cork."

Such is the expression of all housekeepers after making (or as a rule buying) *Dooley's Baking Powder*. No wonder, for it is chemically pure in its composition and possesses the ingredients in such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. "The best is the cheapest," but this is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go farther than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*, and you will have no trouble with poor bread or pastry—satisfaction guaranteed. eod

Mason's, Annear's and Bartlett's

Blacking, Matches Box, Block and Parlor for sale at wholesale at Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never chafes nor galls. Worn and used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability continued. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold to all Druggists. MWS

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market. Standard lead money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for the Brooklyn Branch, McClurg & Co., Kennan, Bengaists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

The Daily Commercial.

A LETTER from San Domingo, April 10, states that the European Consuls in that country are all seriously impressed with the idea that the United States contemplate the seizure, by a general swoop, of all the islands in the West Indies. The people of San Domingo are deeply impressed by the same idea, and the thought has ripened into a hope, and they are almost waiting for the time when the United States shall take the island and put an end to Dominican anarchy.

The Peruvian Legation has received letters from St. Thomas, dated the 23d ultimo, announcing the safe arrival at that port on the 22d of the monitor Manco Capac, in tow of the transport Maranon. South the monitors were there in good condition, and all on board quite well. The Peruvian Consul states that at the time the report of the loss of the other monitor, the Atahualipa, she was safely lying in the harbor of St. Thomas, where she has since remained.

WE have received from the Philadelphia publishers a number of specimen sheets of Mr. E. A. Pollard's forthcoming "Life of Jefferson Davis." They are written with great vigor, and display little tenderness for the chief of the rebellion. Among the facts revealed for the first time is the statement that a secret revolutionary junta, composed of the senators of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas—Fitzpatrick, Clay, R. W. Johnson, Sebastian, Yulee, Mallory, Iverson, Toombs, Slidell, Benjamin, Davis, Brown, Wigfall, Hemphill—met at Washington, in one of the rooms of the Capitol, on the night of January 5, 1861, and formed an organization, which took control of all political and military operations in the South, dictated the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom houses, and did the whole work of revolution, while they were every day in their seats in the senate in the Senate Chamber. This body appointed an Executive Committee of three, one of whom was Jefferson Davis, through which they carried out the schemes they had planned.

THE cost of moving a bushel of grain from a point 100 miles distant from Chicago to New York may be thus stated:

Freight by rail to Chicago.....cents.	20
Inspection (in and out).....	½
Storage.....	2½
Commission.....	½
Freight to Buffalo.....	6½
Insurance.....	¼
Elevator at Buffalo.....	1½
Handling.....	¼
Commission at Buffalo.....	½
Freight by canal to New York.....	13½
Expenses in New York.....	3
Total expenses.....	52¼

Two-fifths of the whole expense is the charge for 200 miles by rail. The 352 miles of canal, and the 150 of Hudson river navigation, together, cost 6½ cents less than 200 miles of land carriage, and the canal charge includes tolls. Of the whole charge, 40 cents are for freight, and 12½ for insurance and for handling.

Southern Prospects.

The Baltimore *Commercial* remarks that it is found by a careful investigation into the amount of last year's crops, and their selling prices, that the South retains about $200,000,000 gold from them. It is said that there is little debt there, the general crash having cleared away every thing down to the foundation, and economy of expenditures having been substituted for extravagance. Taking one State for all, Texas has over 3,000,000 head of cattle within her limits, and can export 1,000,000 annually —better beef at lower rates than can be furnished from any other section. The freed people are working contentedly for wages, and instead of causing trouble, the only trouble that we hear of is that there is not enough of them to meet the demand.

From Baltimore, there is a large shipment of machinery and goods to the South, and the crop prospects of the South for the current year are regarded as favorable in the highest degree.

Anti-Athleticism.

The London *Times* gives voice to the feeling of dissatisfaction which is springing up in England against what it calls "Athleticism," which is now occupying so great a portion of the time and energies of the youth of that country. It says that it is impossible that a man's chief attention can be given to boating and cricket and athletics up to the age of twenty-two, without a sensible loss of opportunity. The years lost cannot be recalled, the plasticity of the mind for the reception of knowledge is gone. The hardening, vulgarizing effects of the future of thought be surely by such a life are but too visible. With numbers the addiction to these things hinders not only any serious study, but even the ordinary accomplishments of a modern gentleman. Young men grow up to manhood with something painfully simple and loutish in their character. They cannot even speak French, and if they go as far as Paris, they are as much at a loss as if set down at Timbuctoo. Even as to the result in a physical point of view of this over-devotion to athletic sports, the *Times* says:

"Take the most crucial test, the march of armies on a campaign. The higher French officers are in great part highly instructed men, and no class of them have given themselves up to rowing and jumping from boyhood to manhood. But they march, and they make their men march, with far more alertness and agility than is shown by a British regiment of whose officers have been athletizing all their days. Young Americans are particularly supposed to pass their hours of recreation in making speeches and reading newspapers, and they certainly do not rival ourselves in the multitude and elaborateness of their sports. But Sherman marched through Georgia on the one hand, and the successive campaigns of the Confederates on the other, show that Americans are able to endure exertion at least as well as Englishmen. In the campaign of Sedowa the Prussians exhibited prompitude and endurance not to be exceeded by any nation. In the ordinary occupations of life the same powers are witnessed. There is no reason to believe that the higher classes of these countries are not strong enough for anything they have to do."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Rejection of the Treaty—What England is Ready to Do.

[From the London Daily News, April 17.]

The Alabama treaty, so laboriously negotiated by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, may now be considered as a dead letter. A rejection by the Senate of the United States has been almost contemptuous, but we fear that the single Senator who voted in its favor is a type of all its friends in American society. The Americans who are for an immediate and friendly settlement with us are only to be counted by units; we believe we may add that if those who are for blustering demands may be counted by tens, those who are for doing nothing at present may be counted by hundreds. It is more and more evident that to the bulk of the American people this Alabama matter is no way a money claim, but a point of honor, of sentiment—the worst kind of grievance to bear, and the hardest to remove. Our cousins are offended, and a mere payment will not appease them. The very fuss we have made with their Minister has rather irritated than soothed them. We are glad to see that an able and philosophic journal says that the matter being one of sore feeling on the part of Americans, time only will heal it, but that time will heal it. Perhaps that is the best that is to give it time. We can only offer the inadequate apology of paying for the undue recklessness in the Alabama case permitted Mr. Laird and Mr. Seamen to inflict. We are ready to do this now, we shall be equally ready to do it some time hence. Time will make no difference on this side, and as it may make all the difference on the other side, we may well leave the question to the healing influence. Meanwhile our cousins may be assured that their rejection of the treaty will neither diminish our desire to act honorably by them, nor our readiness to treat on the basis of concessions already made when they shall be in the mood to negotiate a final settlement.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1869. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Lee Visits President Grant.

The Case of Colonel Crowe—A Governor Ad Interim to be Appointed—Payment of Soldiers' Claims—Dispatches from Minister Rosecrans—Juarez's Government in Need of Funds—A Proposition to Sell Lower California—The Alabama Claims—Negotiations Not to be Renewed—Minister Motley to Sail on the 19th—The San Domingo Annexation Scheme—The Same Proposition Made to France and England—Large Falling Off in Registration—The French Atlantic Cable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1869.

General Lee at the White House.

The call of General Robert E. Lee at the White House this morning caused a good deal of commotion among the usual crowd in waiting. Two Senators and a number of office-seekers had already gained admittance to President Grant's room, when Lee's card was sent in. The President had made a special appointment with Lee for a certain hour, and the latter came promptly on time. The President immediately asked those present to excuse him, telling them of his engagement. Of course they left at once, though some of them were ill-bred enough to talk loudly around the President's ante-room of a rude reception received before themselves. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, and does not seem to have been of any special significance.

The Case of Colonel Crowe.

Came up in the Cabinet, and after considerable discussion it was agreed that the present Governor should hold on till Congress had acted upon Crowe's disabilities. It is understood, however, that General Mitchell telegraphs that he will not retain the place, which will necessitate the appointment of a Governor *ad interim*.

Payment of Soldiers' Claims.

The Second Comptroller has given instructions under the late bounty law that hereafter in paying soldiers' claims, two checks shall be given, one to the agent or attorney for the fee allowed by law, and the other sent direct to the soldier for the remainder due. The fees allowed to agents have been materially reduced.

Internal Revenue Matters.

Colonel Josiah Given, of Ohio, Postmaster of the Thirty-ninth Congress, has been appointed Third Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Colonel Pratt has been appointed Assessor of the Seventh Kentucky District, at the special instance of Commissioner Delano and Secretary Boutwell. General Grant was very desirous to appoint Colonel P. B. Hunt, but would not overrule the Commissioner and Secretary of the Treasury.

New Officers on Duty.

Ex-Congressman Van Aernam, of New York, the new Commissioner of Pensions, entered on duty to-day, as did also H. D. Barron, of Wisconsin, the new Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; W. A. Field, of Massachusetts, the new Assistant Attorney-General, and the new revenue officials of this district, and the new Departmental assistants at the Government Printing Office.

Dispatches from Minister Rosecrans.

The dispatches received here yesterday from Minister Rosecrans by our Consul at Mexico, seem to relate to the loaning of money and acquisition of territory. Gen. Rosecrans thinks we ought to aid Mexico with an advance of several million dollars, or an investment of her paper, and in return for this service he says he believes Mexico will give us a mortgage on Sonora, or perhaps sell us the territory at a reasonable figure. The Juarez party remain down there long enough to carry out this scheme, to which of course our Government will not give its assent, and our new Minister, Nelson, of Indiana, leaves for Mexico about the middle of this month.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1869.

The Alabama Question.

The comments of the English press and the English ministry on Mr. Sumner's speech and the rejection of the Alabama treaty do not occasion any surprise here, though the matter is a good deal talked about. It is understood that no part of the speech was sent by telegraph, and that though the vote on the rejection of the treaty was received, no comment on the question involved was withheld till the reception of the speech, at the request of the English Cabinet. If Mr. Gladstone has, as he says, assumed that the action on the treaty was purely a political stroke, they can hardly have come from any one but Reverdy Johnson, for the English Ministry were very well informed beforehand the vote of the Senate is sustained by nearly all party spirit. Mr. Motley leaves here to-morrow with Congressman Hooper, whose guest he has been. There is every current saying that negotiations on the Alabama question will not at present be reopened at our instance, though we shall hold ourselves ready to meet any advance made by England on the English Ministry; or, in other words, Motley's instructions are of such a character that he will not take the initiative. It was contemplated a week or ten days ago to delay his departure till the last of next month, but the present purpose is that he shall sail on the 19th or 22d instant.

Railroad Subsidy Scheme.

It appears that the attempt of the Atcheson branch of the Pacific Railroad men to get the executive branch of the government to order the payments of subsidy of bonds and lands for over one hundred and fifty additional miles of road is made in earnest, with the expectation of immediate and favorable action. The case has been in preparation for two months, and has been carefully worked up by a number of Boston capitalists, stockholders in the road, aided by a number of eastern lawyers. Ex-Attorney General Evarts is principal in the case here. The argument is the same as made twice at length in the Senate, and answered so effectually by Senator Chandler as to kill the bill by which further subsidy was allowed. The proposition has really been defeated four times in the Senate, and this last method of compassing the matter is giving rise to very severe comment in official circles. The franchise which a favorable decision would give the company is held to be worth from four to six millions. The number of stockholders in the road is thirty-eight.

The St. Louis Surveyorship.

Judge Breckinridge, Surveyor of the port of St. Louis, had an iterview with the President a day or two since regarding the prospect of holding on to his position. The President told him frankly that he was loth to remove him, and if he did so it would be solely because there was a large German element in St. Louis which was strongly Republican and rightfully felt itself entitled to recognition. Yesterday the President caused a note to be sent to Mr. Breckinridge, informing him that his resignation would be accepted, to take effect June 30, for reasons already given at length in former interviews. It is understood that Felix Costee is being earnestly pressed for the place by Senator Schurz.

The Brazilian Mission.

The President yesterday ordered the appointment of Henry T. Blow as Minister to Brazil to be issued, and it was forwarded to him by to-night's mail.

Personal.

Senator Schurz leaves in the morning for New York upon duty connected with the Retrenchment Committee.

General Butler is keeping a sharp eye on the movement of Schenck's committee, and gives out that Schenck has already drawn ten thousand dollars from the contingent fund of the House for incidental expenses.

Another Land Speculation.

The State Department says the dispatches from Minister Rosecrans are of no special consequence. He is not in any sense a representative of the present Administration, and the views of the President and Secretary Fish as to the acquisition of territory are quite different from those held by ex-Secretary Seward, on which Rosecrans acted. He represents the government of Juarez as in great need of money, and thinks we might make a bargain with it of a very advantageous character. His idea, so far as can be ascertained, is to buy the whole or part of what is known as Lower California, or loan money to Juarez and take a mortgage on that territory for security. The whole scheme is regarded as Quixotic in the extreme.

Annexation of San Domingo.

Official information received here shows that the parties who are busying themselves to bring about the annexation of San Domingo to the United States are now in Europe. Some time ago and submitted to the Governments of France and England successively the same propositions they are now making to our Government. These proposals were examined at Paris and London, and declined, on the ground that the persons making them were irresponsible, and not true representatives of the people of San Domingo.

The Registration of Washington

So far as completed, shows a considerable falling off in the vote since last year. In the First ward there is a decrease of 89; in the Second ward of 150, and in the Third ward of 725. The list in each ward is to be opened one day more for revision and additions, but it will not be possible to make the aggregate in these three so large by several hundreds as it was last year. In the other four wards registration is not yet closed.

The French Atlantic Cable.

Private letters from Paris say the French Atlantic cable will be finished and on shipboard by the middle of this month. It is regarded by persons competent to form a judgment as superior in many respects to the cable between England and the United States. The intention is to have it in working order by the fourth of July, if success attend the effort at putting it down.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio.

Had an interview with the President yesterday. The latter was anxious to know the general opinion regarding Federal officers now holding positions in Cincinnati, and especially whether the chances for collecting the revenue were good.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1869.

GEN. LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, of Baltimore, called on the President this morning and had an interview. It was merely one of courtesy, and of short duration. Minister Motley was present at the interview.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Lieutenant Ell S. Parker, brevet Brigadier General, has been accepted, in consequence of his entrance upon the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

Fractional currency received during the week, $200,000; amount shipped, $520,000; amount redeemed, $458,900; National Bank notes issued, $241,500; actual circulation, $299,869,700.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this Government to Minister Motley do not suggest any mode of adjusting pending questions between the United States and Great Britain, nor do they require him at present to propose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid any cause of offense, while firmly presenting the American side of the question to her Majesty's Government when occasion shall require. No one connected with the administration, including the President, nor less the British Minister apprehend any inharmonious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the Alabama Claims treaty by the Senate, and this is stated on the authority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, have spared no personal pains to inquire in official circles, and thus satisfied themselves of the truth of this statement.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Information has been received here that a certain prominent gentleman in Richmond, after a conversation with General Canby, left him with the impression that a vote on the constitution will not take place on the fourth Thursday of May, but probably between the 12th and 20th of July, so as to interfere less with the harvest. He also desires thorough registration, and is anxious that citizens of all parties shall interest themselves in securing a full and fair vote. The probability is that President Grant will be governed by General Canby's suggestions.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The first cargo of wheat from Lake Michigan this season arrived at Oswego Saturday.

The strike among the printers of Montreal continues, and the morning papers there advertise for female compositors.

Four hundred and thirty French Canadians left Montreal for Boston and New York last Friday.

There was a heavy snow storm in Schuylkill county, this State, on Saturday.

A severe westerly gale on Friday at the mouth of the Mississippi swept away the galleries of the light-house, and the light-keeper's dwelling. At Southwest Pass it destroyed the light-house boats, and blew five feet of water into the light-house and dwelling. The buildings settled one foot. The storm also damaged the rigging of vessels at the Pass.

The health of Alexander H. Stephens is much improved.

The body of Mrs. Thomas Teft, who died in Elgin, Ill., about three weeks since, in a very mysterious manner, was on Saturday exhumed and microscopically examined by the medical faculty of that city. The result was that different parts of the body showed Trichina to exist, particularly in large numbers in the left side, some three weeks after the interment. The case excites much interest, as it is the only one of the kind that has ever been known in that section.

The late rainsare proving very disastrous in Alabama. Many bridges have been carried away and their banks. Much cotton and corn has been drowned. The rain still continues. Farmers are much discouraged.

A. D. Bordman, Postmaster at Madison, Arkansas, has been arrested for robbing the mails, destroying the commission of his successor, and escaping.

William A. Fowler, telegraph operator at Burnsville, Mississippi, fell from a train near there on Friday last and was killed.

The Tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which was in session at Baltimore during the past week, closed on Saturday.

J. H. Ramsey's wagon and plow factory at Nashville was burned Saturday. Loss $9,000 insured for $2,500.

The Panama State law confiscating property for political offenses has been annulled. The yellow fever still rages in Peru. The Indians in the Arequipa District have massacred a large number of whites.

Jute's linger beer brewery at Roxbury, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $10 000.

Wm. A. Richardson has declined the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, tendered him by Governor Claflin.

Patrick Reardon, a brakesman on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, was killed Friday night, while making up a coupling train.

The new Cincinnati Postmaster, Thomas H. Goulds, entered on his duties Saturday. No changes are to be made.

Sixty patients from the Louisville hospital passed through Cincinnati Saturday, *en route* for Washington. They were in a terrible condition, mostly suicide on Saturday in New Orleans.

In the billiard tournament, Saturday afternoon, Deery beat Daniels, score Deery 1,200, Daniels 849, winning average 30, highest runs 66, 78, 135, 57, 210, 59; Daniels's average 19, highest runs, 67, 90, 48. In the evening Rudolph beat Snyder, score Rudolph 1,200, Snyder 1,081; winner's average 200; highest runs, 90, 96, 125, 63, 172, 96; Snyder's average, 17; highest runs, 52, 102, 105, 96. Rudolph and Deery will have each three games to their credit, and the final result seems to lie between them.

The propeller Dunham was collided with the schooner E. W. Head Friday night, carrying away some of the upper works and breaking the steam chest. Subsequently while at anchor off Pollard's Point, the Dunham was run down into by the schooner Bigelor, doing further damage.

The *Tribune* says: The bark Grapeshot sailed from this port recently with a full cargo of arms and a number of men for Cuba.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Fernando Wood and M. Berthemy, French Minister, were passengers on the Fereire, which sailed Saturday for Europe.

The office of Herman, Moop & Co., Hanover street, New York, was robbed Saturday night of box containing six hundred dollars in gold and seven thousand six hundred and four in notes.

An Ulster county, N. Y., jury has awarded ten thousand dollars damages to Daniel D. Bell, of Rochester, against John A. Dix, on account of the former's confinement in Fort Lafayette.

J. Q. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died suddenly Saturday evening.

Crop accounts from all parts of Georgia are very favorable.

The *Southern Opinion* on Saturday morning announced its final publication. The editor says he has for some time thought that perhaps the mission of the *Southern Opinion* had been fulfilled, and adds that the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people. Another fact which we cannot but recognize is, no cause however just and good can long outdefend.

A fire broke out Saturday morning in Laird & Bro.'s grocery, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Des Moines, Iowa, and swept the whole block. Loss over $50,000; insurance $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, late United States Senator from Wisconsin, and Hon. Jesse O. Norton, late United States District Attorney, have formed a law partnership in Chicago.

An abstract of the returns of the fifty-six National Banks in New York city showing their condition at the close of business April 17th, gives their liabilities and resources as $426,107,182 58.

The steamships Herman, from Bremen *via* Southampton; Columbia, from Glasgow, and Erin, from Liverpool, arrived Friday.

A severe northeasterly storm prevailed at New York from Saturday morning until yesterday evening, rain falling steadily during that time, and causing much anxiety to vessels. In the afternoon there was quite a thunder storm.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company on Saturday finished their portion of the road, with the exception of two connecting rails, which Gov. Stanford will lay on Friday or Saturday of the present week. A celebration of the event will be held in San Francisco and Sacramento, for which extensive preparations are made.

Gov. Seymour, of British Columbia, will proceed to North Sound in the gunboat Sparrowawk, and thoroughly investigate the circumstances connected with the wreck of the bark John Bright, and murder of the crew by the Indians.

Friday night a man named Whiteside, driving a blind horse, lost his way while leaving Indianapolis and drove into White river. The man and horse were drowned. Whiteside was intoxicated.

Notice was given Saturday by the miners' organizations to coal operators of Luzerne county, Pa., that no coal would be cut or loaded after May 8th.

At Wyoming, Pa., on Friday night, the safe of J. C. Schooner & Son was blown open and robbed of seven thousand dollars in government and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds, also three hundred dollars in currency. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the burglars.

The printers of New Haven, Conn., are on a strike, demanding from forty to forty-five cents per thousand. The employers refuse to pay the scale.

An Omaha dispatch says the steamer Nick Wall, bound from St. Louis to Fort Benton, struck a snag below Brownsville, Nebraska, and sunk. Most of her cargo will be lost.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR APRIL.

THE TOTAL DEBT 2,518,797,391.

Decrease During the Month $6,390,070.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement which has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

Debt bearing coin interest.....	$2,107,878,700 00
Interest.....	45,068,185 23
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	67,240,000 00
Interest.....	1,071,700 00
Debt bearing no interest.....	407,723,580 41
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	5,710,313 61
Interest.....	356 02 5
Total debt principal outstanding.....	$2,588,841,382 01
Interest accrued.....	46,068,236 08
Less amount of interest paid in advance.....	3,306,794 00
Interest.....	86,491,586 35
Total debt principal and interest.....	$2,635,032,888 12
Amount in Treasury—coin belonging to the Government.....	92,031,062 90
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding.....	16,307,200 00
Currency.....	7,886,564 07
Total.....	$ 116,225,197 03
Amount of debt less cash in treasury.....	2,518,797,391 09
Decrease during the month.....	6,390,070 65

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroad during April. The statement, however shows an increase of accrued interest of $284,931 on the bonds of said road since the last statement.

THE DANA-YOUNG AFFAIR.

Card from Hon. Horace Greeley—An Impartial Investigation of the Sun's Charges Called For.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Mr. Greeley, in an article signed with his initials in the *Tribune* today, says of the Young correspondence that three-fourths of it was a matter in which the public had and could have no legitimate interest, the blazoning of which could gratify no decent curiosity, and to print which at all was simply an outrage. Mr. Greeley expresses a belief that the statement that Mr. Young has been abusing his position on the *Tribune* on his influence as a journalist to promote his pecuniary interests, especially procure loans or subsidies for his or his friends' Philadelphia ventures, is entirely false, and wholly unfounded; and trusting that the one touching the Associated Press will prove equally so, calls for a full investigation of the same by the members of the Associated Press before whom Young has been arraigned, proposing to take no part in that scrutiny, unless we be called upon to defend, but only insisting that Mr. Young or whoever may be suspected or implicated shall not be stabbed in the back, but shall be openly charged before or for explanation and defense.

Mr. Greeley concludes as follows: We beg that it be understood that Mr. Young has not been removed or suspended, nor in any manner condemned by us, as has been falsely asserted by the Sun and telegraphed all over the country. It is not our custom to pass judgment on any one on the strength of a mere ineffectual assault, based on the faulting of it was plainly impelled by envy, malice and baffled aspirations.

STATE NEWS.

The suspension of coal mining in the Scranton region has become general, and it is estimated that thirty thousand miners are out of work. An immense quantity of coal in the yards of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, the largest supply of coal on hand, it is expected the strike will last at least a month. The miners do not give way in their demands before that time.

A sad accident occurred at Salamanca on Friday morning, resulting in the death of Wm. Earle, engineer in charge of No. 14, and a fireman, whose name we did not learn. The accident resulted from a misplaced switch, which caused the engine to run into the Allegheny river where it landed bottom upwards. Mr. Earle leaves two orphan children, their mother having died a few months ago. He was a general favorite among the railroad employees, and his sudden death is greatly deplored.

A vein of bituminous coal is said to have been discovered near Ralston, Lycoming county.

There is a disease among the swine in the lower section of Bucks county which is quite fatal. Mr. Jacob Rich, of Bensalem, Bucks and Lower Makefield have lost from two to six each, and several poor men have lost their only cow. Carter's New Jersey, nearly opposite Yardley ville, lost fourteen.

Iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Charles H. Peaw, of Reading, on the Bernville road, in Muhlenberg township, about two miles north of Reading, and also upon the lands of Jacob Lesher, in Ontelaunee. We understand that the development of these discoveries will be commenced shortly.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* during the past week a fire has been raging in the mountains north-west of this place, apparently in Buchanan Valley, covering some miles in extent. The fire has been distinctly seen, and it is feared that a great deal of timber must have been destroyed.

The Philadelphia Midnight Mission has been in operation fourteen months. During that time six hundred girls have attended its meetings, which have been held once every week in the Mission. Of these, two hundred and three creatures have sought the shelter of the home. Six have been taken into the kindly influence for a greater or less time. Forty-five have forsaken their lives of sin forever, and have been received in Christian families or restored to their homes.

There are eight tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ranging, from two hundred to three thousand six hundred and twelve feet.

FRUIT AND CROP PROSPECTS.

The Punxsutawney (Pa.) *Plaindealer* says: Fruit trees are beginning to bud and blossom, and if we have no more very cold weather we will probably have an abundant supply the coming season. Reports from all parts of the country are alike, to the effect that a large crop of all kinds of fruit is anticipated.

The Carlisle *Herald* says: Never probably in the history of this county has the wheat crop presented, at this season of the year, such a promising look. Nothing but severe blasting will injure it between this time and harvest, there will be an immense harvest.

The Milford *Eagle* says: The peach crop bids fair to be a plentiful one with us the present year, if not overtaken yet by untimely frosts. The trees are every where full of buds almost ready to burst into bloom, and the prospect in four years passed through the winter uninjured.

The New York *Tribune*, which has extensive correspondence all over the country, says: "We believe there was never before so large an area of our country in wheat at this season as now, and that somewhat last fall is looking remarkably well. Unless some disastrous blight falls upon it, we should look for a yield next more wheat in 1869 than in any former year. And on all this Atlantic slope a very large breadth has been sown to spring grain, while much land is now in course of preparation for Indian corn. Our orchards are just putting on the blossom, and promise a full crop —especially of peaches—is remarkably good.

The President's Secretaries.

[From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

It is the business of General Dent to receive all who seek the presence of the President. Mr. Lewis Drawson was Chief Executive, all those waiting for an audience with power were left by themselves to pass the long hours in waiting. It is somewhat different now. The large reception room, over the front of the East Room, is fitted up with tables, as well as sofas and chairs, and all, from the humblest to the highest, are admitted to General Dent's presence. In the cosiest corner of this reception room, beneath the window which commands the uninterrupted view of the delightful park which fronts the mansion, may be found the ubiquitous Dale at his desk. General Dent sits, with his accomplished assistants by his side. General Dent is in the meridian of life, rather below the medium size, though therich, dark blue military cloth in which he encases diverts the mind from size altogether. Now add a face neither handsome nor plain, but benign, good countenance, through which the kind and shining flame through an astral shade, and you have the picture of the man through whose hands you are to pass before you are conducted into the presence of the President. At the same table, directly opposite General Dent, may be found the private secretary, Mr. Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas is a man of the finest features of the departed Senator will see them reproduced, but, like the second edition of the same book, a little revised and somewhat corrected. Mr. Douglas inherits the broad shoulders, erect carriage and manly bearing which so well remembered by the nation. His North Carolina wife made him famous as a boy in youth, and it seems certain at present that he was created to prove the exception to the rule that a public man never becomes his talent to posterity. The social manners of Mr. Douglas are such as to commend him to the favor of the people, while his talents as a private secretary it would be for the honor of the foreign service to send him abroad. But at present he cannot be spared from a certain side-room of the White House. At the left of Gen. Dent may be seen Mr. Crook, one of the few men left who were bequeathed as servants to the people by our beloved Lincoln. He has seen the inside views of four Presidents and the installation of three different families in the White House. He is a Democrat, and has been for years. He is still a young man, more than comely in personal appearance, and distinguished by social manners which admirably befit court life.

THE friends of John P. Hale, minister to Spain, are making a vigorous effort to get the President to allow him to remain at Madrid long enough to make a defense against the charges of smuggling goods into Spain under his franchise as United States Minister. The plea they put forth is that, as matters now stand, Mr. Hale is practically disgraced, not only at home, but abroad. To remove him without giving him an opportunity to establish his innocence would be to stamp with official approval the belief of his own government in the truthfulness of the charge made against him.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, May 1.—The following is the report of the sugar market for the week ending to-day: Large business but prices steady: market closed buoyant at 8⅝@9 reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9¼@11 reals for Nos. 13 to 20, D. S.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

Senator Sumner's Speech in England—Its Effect on the People and Government—What England Should Do in Reply—Comments of the Press—The Subject Considered in Cabinet Council—Opinions of John Bright, Lord Clarendon and Mr. Gladstone—The Anglo-Spanish Difficulty—Spain Must Surrender the Mary Lowell and Make an Apology—Reforms in Russia—Debate on New Spanish Constitution Ended—Trouble Expected at Saragossa—Lopez Preparing to Take the Offensive, &c., &c.

Reception of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

LONDON, April 30.—The London papers this morning open their editorial pages with comments on the speech lately delivered by Senator Sumner in the United States Senate on the subject of the Alabama claims and the relations generally existing between Great Britain and America. The writers suppress the text of the speech, however.

The London *Star*, John Bright's organ, says that the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling and so vaguely put that they must be regarded simply as enormous and wilful and unexpected; that if they convey merely the shadow of his instructions Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial diner out, now about to bid adieu to the Court and people, arrived. The *Star* deplores the rejection by England of the generous overtures made by ex-Minister Adams for a settlement of this question. President Grant is not, it is said, a whole-souled lover of peace as was the late Mr. Lincoln. He has intense determination of character, but is a Western man, without that natural genius which served Mr. Lincoln, who, instead of reading, had access to every book worth reading, and President Grant has no training, either as a lawyer or a politician. He is intensely American, and the entire world is acquainted with his resoluteness of purpose. After dismissing Mr. Sumner's demands in reparation. If Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit his mission will be fruitless, as the extravagance of the propositions will strike the public at once. No one knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly on the subject, but they justly consider if her concessions are to be merely used as arguments for demands, and a present unheard of demands, England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly she should establish a worse precedent than that of having her ships on the high seas, by admitting a discussion of demands utterly untenable and which ought to be resisted.

The London *Spectator* designates the estimates of American damages put forth by Mr. Sumner as portentous, as it has already reached £22,000,000, and may in the future embrace the position of Mississippi planters driven from the fields of productive labor by war. The speech, it adds, is worthy of Mr. Sumner's ability, and deserves an impartial consideration, but it would be impossible to entertain national reparation from England, asking for contrition and a public humiliation. The *Times* asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged, and that the speech has a wholly object served. Expressions of regret and penitence are required by treaty. Treaties of peace, however, dictated by conquerors at the head of armies are found to be enumbered by such expressions. An acknowledgment of moral liability for these claims, made before hand, would prejudge the controversy and militate in the most serious manner, in the event of an arbitration court declaring England not liable to pay damages, would her people be satisfied with the view which Mr. Sumner's argument on these points is puerile, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. The *Times* argues that it is impossible to believe the representative of a great country. Mr. Sumner makes, it is said, no complaint against France, although the Emperor Napoleon was desirous of recognizing the belligerent character of the Southern Confederation. It is alleged that though England is held forth as the only foreign Power implacably hostile to America it is not too much to say that one moment during the late fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword threw into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the proffer and it evinces a desire for the fairness bordering on friendliness to leave this consideration out of account. It is a common practice with American journalists and politicians to villify England, and the sentiments given in the popular with them merely as likely to inflict an injury on Great Britain. Let atonement be made for the use of insulting language by individuals, and it will be forgotten in England and America, by a retrospective verdict of public opinion, will continue the cultivation of mutual respect, which is as necessary as in the private relations of life. Nations, as such, only deal in overt acts, and these constitute merely possible subjects for pecuniary compensation.

The London *Standard*, a tory organ, says that the American Senate has done more than reject the treaty, as it has given the world reason to believe by Mr. Sumner's speech, which, as indorsed by that supreme body, covers all questions of the foreign diplom

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

THE interdiction of text books by teachers during recitation, in one of the school districts of Philadelphia, is the beginning of a much needed reform in primary education. Teaching, as an art, is apt to run into mechanical routine, since there must be a daily repetition of subjects and a similarity of methods. This is the tendency even with the best cultivated and most versatile minds. With those that are not so thoroughly trained, dependence upon text books is so abject that the scholar never learns, he only commits, and never thinks but simply repeats.

MR. GLADSTONE appears to have a House of Commons under him that is marvellously obedient, and the preliminary voting on amendments to the Irish Church Reform bill indicate that the bill is safe beyond doubt in the House of Commons. The real struggle must be reserved for the Lords; but the Life Peerage bill and MR. GLADSTONE'S reserve of power to create as many peers as may be necessary to carry his measure make it doubtful whether or not it is possible to hinder the Irish Church Disestablishment bill from passing into law. The presumption is that the bill is safe in both houses.

THE English press, conservative and liberal, reject with great acerbity, the rule of damages suggested by MR. SUMNER for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but still they appreciate the danger of leaving the question open, with the Alabama as a precedent, to be applied to British commerce whenever occasion offers. It is more to the interest of England to have the question settled promptly than of the United States. The claims will not abate a jot by the lapse of time, and the fitting out of rebel privateers in English ports, adopted as a precedent to be applied to England whenever she is embroiled in foreign war, will be a perpetual guaranty for the good behavior of that power.

THE late order issued by General SHERMAN, in reference to the resumption of recruiting for the army, is hardly understood. The order is quite detailed, indicating the mode in which the recruiting is to be conducted, specifying the Superintendents, and designating the barracks to be used for the collection and instruction of cavalry and light artillery recruits. Everybody was taken by surprise at its promulgation. It cannot be seen how it comes to pass, that in so short a time, after a reduction of nearly one-half in the strength of the army, it is at all necessary to open again the expensive recruiting system. The order does not accord well with the rigorous retrenchment recently inaugurated by the War Department.

THE eastern brokers are determined to have the opinion of the United States Courts upon the disputed interpretation of the revenue law, recently decided against them by Commissioner DELANO. Under the ruling of that officer, Assessors of Internal Revenue are authorized to carry out the construction of the law, which subjects the capital of brokers to a tax of one-twenty-fifth of one per cent. per month, based upon the average amount employed for that period, and in ascertaining the aggregate the brokers are required to take account not only of their individual or personal capital, but of such sums as they may borrow from day to day, known in the street by the technical term of call or demand notes.

THE abolition of slavery appears to have lessened the disposition among the colored people to emigrate to Liberia. Previous to the war, and the proclamation of freedom, the Colonization Society found difficulty often in obtaining adequate conveyance for emigrants, and for a long time after peace was declared, the greater part of those applying for passage were from the far-off slave-holding Southern States. But in the last two years this demand has fallen off, and for the expedition expected to be dispatched from Baltimore this spring there are less than one hundred applicants for passage. The fall expedition was dispensed with entirely for the want of passengers, and the splendid ship Golconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society, and purchased from the STEVENS bequest, was chartered for a voyage to Europe. On the whole African colonization just now appears to be on the wane.

WE have pretty good authority from Washington for the announcement that the Administration has determined on recognizing Cuban belligerency at an early day. The policy and mode of procedure is determined upon, and only awaits a favorable moment for action. Cuban stock is rising, and the savage and unrelenting nature of the war the Spanish are waging, instead of hurting the patriots, will strengthen their cause. The vote in the Mexican Congress in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the revolt stood 100 to 12. A Washington dispatch to a New York journal announces that application having been made to certain officials of our Government by agents of the Cuban insurgents for the purchase of munitions of war, the President has given directions to said officials to *sell all war material not wanted by the Government to any parties who wish to purchase.* The agents were accordingly notified that they could have all they desired, provided they furnished the necessary funds.

THE Registry Law printed in this morning's paper should be carefully and attentively studied by our local politicians until they are familiarized with its provisions. The law, as it passed the Legislature, contains forty-three sections, but the latter part, omitted in our publication, refers solely to the city of Philadelphia. The propriety of some measure to check the progress of fraudulent voting is an admitted necessity by fair men of all parties, and the new law has been drafted to meet this want. It is probable that the experience of a few years will suggest changes and improvements in it, but the principle of a careful registration of voters will always be retained. One of the best features of the new law are the guards it provides to prevent the polling of fraudulent naturalized votes, and the severe punishment imposed on ballot box stuffers, repeaters, etc. The Assessors are required to commence making the registration of voters on the first Monday in June, and to complete and make public their lists on or before the first of August.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN and the other Democratic State officers of New York, and S. J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, have addressed a circular to all the leading Democrats, urging "immediate cooperation in a movement now making in every State, county and town in the Union" to increase the circulation of honorable papers, particularly of the New York *World*. A copy of this circular came into the hands of Brick Pomeroy, the editor of the New York *Democrat*, who writes from the Democratic paper, in answer to what he styles the "beggar's appeal." He encloses to the Governor a dollar, to be given to the *World*, to save it from falling. He urges the people to contribute as generously to save the paper that has the independence to beg. He suggests that a hand-organ be hired to play in front of the *Democrat* office, the contributions to be paid over to the *World*, and that a collection be taken up in the office for the same purpose.

THE Executive Committee of the National Union League met in council, on Friday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Governor GEARY, President of the National Union League, by whom this meeting had been called, occupied the chair. Representatives of the press were not admitted, the business of the meeting being of a strictly private nature. After calling the committee to order, Governor GEARY made a brief address, urging the importance of more thorough organization of the Union League throughout the country. The business transacted had for its object effecting a more systematic organization and greater efficiency in the Union League in the various States. Several sub-committees were appointed. The Executive Committee adjourned to meet again at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, the 26th of May.

GENERAL HOWARD is still continuing the educational work at the South, in which he made such noble progress while he was at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. In all the rebel States, saving only Texas, the late reports of the various State Superintendents exhibit a desire on the part of the whites to have the colored children educated. In Texas it is stated that prejudice as antagonistic to the continuance of such schools still prevail to a great extent, and with so much virulence that over twenty of them have been closed since the beginning of spring. General Howard, however, does not contemplate permitting their permanent closure, and will at once set about procuring money to secure their reopening.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the minor benefactions of George Peabody is the gift to Post Mills, Vermont, where he once lived, of a library building which cost $2,000, with 1,000 volumes, and a fund of $5,000.

At the granite quarries above Richmond, a block of granite ninety-five feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and thirty-one feet deep, was blasted out. It contains 111,910 cubic feet, and weighs 9,266 tons, or 18,652,000 pounds.

Among the relics of the first Napoleon, which the Prince Imperial has lately received by bequest of his aunt, the Princess Bacchiochi, are a gray overcoat worn by Napoleon at St. Helena; a bowling-piece which he used in hunting; the tri-colored sash which Napoleon put on upon visiting the plague-stricken patients at Jaffa; the spurs which he wore at the battle of the Pyramids; many snuff-boxes, among these the one which Louis XVIII. forgot at the Tuileries upon escaping from Paris after Napoleon's return from Elba, and which Napoleon put into his pocket and constantly used afterward; and many books containing autograph notes by the first Emperor.

A young clerk in the Central Telegraph office of France has discovered a very ingenious plan for the rapid safeblanking of dispatches, and has been offered 300,000 francs for his patent.

The National Board of Underwriters at New York enjoyed a $1,300 dinner at Delmonico's, Thursday, after they had decided to put up the tariff rates and curtail commissions to agents.

A correspondent of *The San Francisco Bulletin* lately visited a religious meeting held in Canton, China, by a missionary. It was conducted in the Canton dialect. The practices of coming late, going out during the service, and sleeping under discourses, prevails as in other countries. During the service a man came running in, with a wild expression on his countenance, and asked the minister what could be done for a man who had been frightened to death. The interrupted preacher gave him the necessary directions and proceeded with his remarks. But he was not allowed to complete the service in peace after this strange interruption. Before the sermon closed the military marshal of the Province happened to pass along the street in front of the chapel, and the congregation tumbled pell mell into the street.

Pardee College, Pike county, Mo., confers the degree of M. A. (maid of arts) upon young ladies. Among the practices prohibited at this institution is a gallanting or association of ladies and gentlemen.

The Emperor Napoleon proposes that from the 15th of August next, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire shall receive an annual pension of 250f.

A son of the late Douglas Jerrold proposes to start a daily paper at Paris for Englishmen and Americans. Five profitable weekly papers are published at Paris for Americans, five of which are published by Frenchmen or Englishmen.

Monsign're Bauer, the fashionable preacher at the Chapel of the Tuileries, whose sermons before the Emperor and Empress have attracted so much attention, is an Austrian Jew who, fifteen years ago, turned Roman Catholic. He is still a young looking man, with heavy and rather voluptuous features; but the expression of his eyes is that of a fanatic and visionary. In 1848 he was a member of the Revolutionary Academie legion in Vienna, and he has now become one of the Emperor's advisers.

Floriculture is beginning to receive attention in Iowa. The Keokuk *Gate City* says: "Mr. Rose married Miss Violet at Winterset, last week. There is a flower bed for you. That Rose may continue happy and to be a peony—in time."

The Central City Base Ball Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., have done a sensible thing. They have passed a resolution declaring that their club is strictly an amateur organization, kept up for the purpose of social pleasure upon the ball field, and that it is our intention not to participate in any matches for championship or club prizes during the season of 1869." The club evidently recognize base ball as a noble game, and are determined to keep it above the level of horse racing and prize fighting.

Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, who lately went thither from Philadelphia, writes that the whole people, from the President to the native herdsman in the mountains, are in favor of a universal system of public schools.

A Chicago paper has only one doubt on the subject of Chicago becoming the central city of the world. So long as railroads and steamers make the means of communication it is all right, but if balloons become the fashionable travel there is danger that St. Louis may get ahead. Hence the balloon theory is deprecated as unwise and uncertain.

The Hon. Eugene Casserly's (United States Senator from California) outside lands in the city of San Francisco have been assessed at $2,685,700, $35,425 worth of which has been appropriated for public reservations. Mr. Casserly also owns extensive tracts of land in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, besides valuable productive real estate in the heart of San Francisco.

The imprisonment in England of a poor fellow for stealing a turnip from a field has been followed by the incarceration for a month of two girls who picked a shilling's worth of greens from a pasture.

It is computed that the total number of persons annually employed in getting coal in Europe is 700,000. In Great Britain 300,000; in Belgium and France 120,000; in Prussia 80,000, and the remaining 200,000 elsewhere.

THE LEGISLATURE.

How Candidates Should be Chosen.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The undersigned, feeling that something must be done to secure the people against fraud, corruption and unfaithfulness in our public servants, and being fully convinced that the usual custom of appointing aspirants to office will never secure the object, would suggest to the voters of Allegheny county who are in favor of reform and retrenchment, to make their selection of good, moral, upright and faithful men to fill the various offices, irrespective of politicians and place seekers, to be submitted to the Union Republican County Convention for ratification.

And we would, in accordance with the above principle, suggest the name of John Curry, of Moon township, for the Assembly, in whom we have the utmost confidence as a man of principle, entire integrity and incorruptibility.

John D. McCormick, Moon Tp. W. Guy Finley Tp.
" H. Guy, Moon Tp. " Robinson Tp.
Harry Breiner, M. D. John Young, Jr., Robinson Tp.
" Moon Tp.
Saml. J. Ewing, Moon Tp. James Ewing, Jr., Robinson Tp.
Wm. Guy, Moon Tp. " Moon Tp.
Jos. H. McCabe, Moon Tp. A. G. McCandless, M. D., Moon Tp.
John S. Porter, Moon Tp. " Pinmerville.
J. M. Woods, Moon Tp. D. S. Williams, Pittsburgh.
J. R. Neely, Moon Tp. Robert Clark, Pittsburgh.
High Stewart, Moon Tp. A. M. Marshall, Pittsburgh.
B. Mark, Moon Tp.
Jeremiah Meek, Moon Tp. M. E. Brown, Mansfield.

The principle embodied in the above article is respectfully submitted to the people of Allegheny county for their deliberate consideration. If the plan here laid down of appointing men to office must be adopted, in order to insure our rights, secure us against corrupt legislation and a growing shame and dishonor, then let immediate action be taken, and the finding without action will bring no relief to the injured party; but on the other hand it will most probably tend to stimulate the transgressors to greater exertions in his own interest. The more you kick and cuff a man, and cut off his revenue, the more hardened and indifferent he becomes to a sense of moral obligations. You must subdue him by moral suasion or one grand stroke of the birch, and the agony is over and your troubles are ended. And this is just what the people must do if they would preserve their honor, dignity and good government.

With respect to our law makers, moral suasion has been tried, and that for years, and as exercised until the virtue has become a burning shame. It is not a crime, on the part of the people. The birch must now be freely and effectually used. The corroding tumor must be relieved or it will pervade the whole body politic. It is not the refractory child that is so much to blame as the unfaithful and indulgent parent. If our law makers are dishonest and corrupt, they but reflect the character of the appointing power—the people—because they are evidences of our turpitude and indifference.

But the question may arise, how can we remedy this evil? The question in itself is not of difficult solution, but to carry it to a successful termination will require concert of action on the part of all the people, and a large majority will bear off the palm of victory, while a few politicians will be discomfited and bleeding on the field of honorable contest.

The policy that suggests itself to the mind of the writer is this: Let a number of election districts confer together by their best men who are capable of judging fitting men for the offices, and choose good, moral and upright men to whom the people of each district for the offices to which such district may be entitled, and then let *every* voter attend the primary meetings and elect delegates instructed to vote for those men in convention, or for men of like principles, and the foregoing can be speedily accomplished.

Such men chosen in this way will feel, when once installed in office, that they have been placed there by the people, not by party leaders, and they will have no pretext but the people. But on the other hand, such men have been chosen office through the exertions of a few political manipulators they will be under special obligations to them, and they will at all hazards reward them for their pains and invariably at the expense of the people. Unsafe, unjust to the people, and to the neglect of just and equitable legislation and a fruitful cause of taxation.

Let every voter then buckle on his armor of right, his panoply of patience and justice, and valiantly up to the work and be not terrified by a foe nor swayed from his purpose by a friend, and the victory, though long delayed it may be, will in the end be complete. Remember that the first step in having honest men to office, without much respect to the advice of professional politicians, has been happily, and so far successfully investigated by the General who "fights it out on this line," and let that motto be carried into every district of our county by the people and the result will be peace.

THE investigation into the late railroad disaster on the Erie road has been conducted with some earnestness. Strange to say, however, the main difficulty is in the identification of the broken rail, upon which the verdict of the jury will depend. A defective piece of iron, picked up by one of the jurymen on the spot where the disaster happened, and shown at the inquest, is declared by the officers of the road to be no part of any of their rails. If the railroad officials had not taken such pains to efface all traces by which the cause of the accident could be determined, the labors of the coroner's jury would have been very much lightened.

THE Naval Appropriation act of March last having appropriated $5,000 for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, Prof. Peirce, under direction of Prof. Coffin, the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, that gentleman has decided to select either Okhattsk or Benglisk, in Siberia, and Norton Sound in Alaska, as the most favorable positions for observing the eclipse, and will be furnished with a naval vessel to aid in their observations.

Capt. Mulligan, of the steamer Chase, from Halifax, reports that he visited the wreck of the steamer St. George. She will be a total loss. The tide flows through all her compartments. The British war steamer Royalist would help to save her cargo.

BORING CYLINDERS.

An Easy Remedy for a Common Evil.

Flanders's Patent Spring Packing.

One of the commonest causes of complaint in the engine room arises from the unequal wearing of the cylinder. Steam cylinders, unfortunately, are not like the Deacon's "One-Hoss-Shay"

"That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day."

And which "went to pieces all at once" without giving so much as a hint of warning. The common experience may be summed up briefly thus: the cylinder either wears out of round, becomes grooved from end to end, or wears large in the middle. Whether these evils are owing to a want of uniformity in the iron, inattention or ignorance on the part of the engineer, or are frequently unavoidable, the result is all the same. There is an irritating loss of steam, and an increase in the item of fuel. Let him do his utmost, the engineer who is so unfortunate as to have charge of such a cylinder will find his powers taxed to the utmost, and yet his machinery will be subjected to uncontrollable "spells" of stiffness. It is not alone the increase in the item of fuel without corresponding gain, but the necessity for greater pressure renders an explosion more than probable. The procure for these evils has already manifested itself to the intelligent mechanic. Rebore the cylinder. Which reminds us of Flanders's Patent Portable Cylinder Boring Machine, an invention expressly designed to prevent the inconvenience and expense incurred in moving the cylinder to the machine shop. With this machine it is only necessary to remove the front head of the cylinder, and the piston. There is no necessity even for the loss of an hour's time. From eight to twelve hours is all that is required to accomplish the work. Say that the work is begun in the evening, after the day's work is done, by morning everything is in readiness to start up again. It requires to bore out a ten or twelve inch cylinder from eight to ten hours. A forty inch cylinder has been bored with Flanders's boring machine in thirty-six hours! The machine which accomplishes this work is extremely simple, though powerful. In the hands of an experienced mechanic, it is calculated to rebore the cylinders of a steamboat in about the time ordinarily required to take them up for the season. The machine can be seen at the PITTSBURGH CYLINDER BORING COMPANY, corner First avenue and Ferry street, where R. F. Blackburn, the manager, will be pleased to explain its operations to those who call upon him.

FLANDERS'S PATENT SPRING PACKING FOR CYLINDERS.

While in Mr. Blackburn's establishment we examined the above named invention, which is adapted to all manner of steam engines, whether marine, stationary, blast, locomotive or pumping engines. Flanders's packing consists of steel springs, and blocks of cast iron, or other metal, made in the form of a letter V, with the base of the block set against the piston rings. The springs, placed alternately between the V shaped blocks, press the piston rings out equally against the inside surface of the cylinder. The packing is applied in the simplest manner and without a moment's delay, once the head of the cylinder is removed, by the insertion of the springs and blocks. In heavy pistons small pieces of sheet iron are inserted between the points of two or three of the button blocks and piston, made in the same shape as the points of the blocks, so that the piston can be bored out, and consequently, the piston can never move from the center of the bed, or rear cylinder head worn down. When the piston rings are worn down, by the piston moving from side to side, it forces the springs in between the blocks and forces them and the rings outward on the opposite side; consequently, the rings are always tight. The advantages possessed by Flanders's Packing are:

1. It has no bolts, screws or nuts to rust, corrode or be replaced. 2. It forces the rings *equally all* round. 3. It throws the piston to the center of the bed, or rear cylinder head, forces the rings out. 4. It is simple, easily adjusted, will last for years, and is never out of repair. 5. Under the packing set up as steam, it does not wear out the cylinder in the center. 6. With all other packing steam, by the wearing of one or more of the springs give way, or, owing to the wearing of the piston, the springs work out of line, become weak, the piston will fall from the center, and the cylinder is either cut or grooved. In addition to this, when the piston moves from the center, the rings fall from the inside surface of the cylinder, leaving an opening on the opposite side. In Flanders's packing, if one or more springs should give way the others at once move around and take up the space, still maintaining an equal pressure on the rings and walls of the cylinder. 7. When once set right it need not be examined again for six months or a year.

As an evidence of the merits of the invention, we may add that it was put in a thirty-two inch cylinder, with four foot stroke (Corliss engine), and the cylinder never had come to look at it for ten months! It is now in upwards of three hundred engines, ranging from six inches in diameter up to eighty, and in every instance it has given thorough satisfaction. Among the references given by the proprietors, we found testimonials from seventy of the largest establishments in the eastern portion of the State. The same parties also speak in the highest terms of the boring machine.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Meeting in Philadelphia—Operations of the Pennsylvania Industrial League—Resolutions Adopted.

The friends of protection to American industry held a large meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, which was presided over by Hon. Morton McMichael, and addressed by Messrs. Carey, Hazelhurst, Fraley, Lea, Stebbins and Milliken. A report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Industrial League was presented, from which it appeared that the names of more than twelve hundred working men are on the books, residing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Iowa, Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana. Most of them act as agents for the League, receiving pamphlets and documents in packages for distribution among their fellows, and all are believed to be heartily in sympathy with its objects and purposes. By persistent efforts the League has also succeeded in putting itself in communication with the secretaries of about two hundred associations of workingmen, and has been greatly assisted by them in many ways. It is believed that their organizations could be very effectively used in further agitation for revision of the tariff in the interest of American industry. The Secretary of the League says:

The League has made gratuitous and systematic distribution of 21,000 copies of its *National American* and 19,000 copies of the *Industrial American*, over a page of this paper this week, besides editorial control. It has distributed many thousand speeches, letters, circulars, etc., relating to the true principles of labor and revision of the tariff. Petitions and journals of nearly 100 farmers, mechanics and business men were received, arranged and forwarded to members of Congress by this office. It prepared and published a *Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac*, which gives in a plain and, it is believed, interesting manner all the facts about the tariff question, and such facts and arguments as will enable its readers to combat the sophistries of the free trade League and the literature edited in the interest of foreign and manufactured goods. *Mechanics' Almanac* of this document have been distributed.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Congressional Committees of Ways and Means have failed to report a bill for the purpose of revising the tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at this session, such changes in the same as may seem to be expedient; therefore

Resolved, That the memorials and petitions presented to the said committee as embodying the views of the people on the subject of this revision

First. That the development of our own resources and the fixing permanent of our own markets are much more important than foreign commerce to the welfare of the people, and that, to the attraction of the best classes of immigrants, and final by-and-by to a least a durable resumption of specie payments be attained the highest practicable production of wealth is essential to important.

Second. That to maintain such possession of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must have adequate protection to all the manufactured articles needed by our people, including those which require the raw material for their production, of which, chiefly, wool, iron, the arts, and of large capital, and we must also have such protection to those industries which the advances in the arts and the progress of invention require.

Thirdly. That it is not wise to attempt great establishments to prosper, for smaller ones to spring up, and for the new industries to be developed, at once and without gradual and partial revision of the tariff, which holds them constantly in fear of revulsion.

Fourth. That the importance of promoting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, and, in the early and steadily act upon the policy of keeping up a steady demand for labor, and with foreign nations, of assuring to those who are supplied with employment a larger difference in wages than other allows who are rivals in peace and our foes in war, and of adapting foreign supply to our home market, and the many combinations against the best interests of the country, and thus share the expense of maintaining those in time of peace.

Fifthly. That a policy of firm and steady protection to American industry should be framed embracing the general tariff law should be framed embracing the principle of specific duties or ad valorem duties, as the corner tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently practicable, and, in addition, to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen as are employed therein, in accordance with assiduity, skill, and intelligence to industries specified in any such tariff law, there shall be appointed by the Pennsylvania Industrial League, which is hereby requested to act in this matter, three learned persons (or more, if deemed necessary by a majority of such three) of both Houses of Congress, and upon the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and which, while largely increasing the free list and diminishing the aggregate of present specific duties, reduces the rates upon many articles, and proposes to such parties of the first class as may be worthy of attention as a serious effort by competent persons to equalize the duties also speak in the highest terms of the boring machine.

Sixthly, That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the change of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau or commission should be created, specifically charged with the duty of keeping watch over the tariff laws, with authority to examine witnesses, make investigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress at the opening of each session a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of such bills changing such legislation as may seem expedient.

Seventhly, That experience having clearly shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method to secure the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives to charge them, without making for the latter needful for keeping their hands employed, with endeavoring to aggravate the prices of the general people. They do not desire or expect for themselves or their employees to escape from the toil and strife which are the common lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the example of other countries in experimenting on the degree of barbarism and degradation to which the masses of a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be framed with a view to producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to prevent the necessity to acquire solidity enough for readiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed by the Chairman to present the foregoing statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, with power to confer with that Committee, to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

THE cotton mills in the United States are 6,527 in number, running 7,585,682 spindles, and consuming 417,267,771 pounds of cotton per annum. This gives to each mill an average of 1,162 spindles, and a consumption of 63,945 pounds of cotton per annum. The statistics, arranged according to the groups of States, show that the manufacture in the country are as follows: Northern States 6,441 mills, running 7,360,620 spindles, consuming 385,932,021 pounds of cotton annually. Southern States, 86 mills, running 220,962 spindles, consuming 31,318,750 pounds of cotton annually. This gives to each of the mills in the Northern States an average of 1,142 spindles, and an annual consumption of 59,921 pounds of cotton, and each of the mills in the Southern States an average of 2,628 spindles, and an annual consumption of 365,296 pounds of cotton. The mills in the Southern States, it will be perceived, are large establishments.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The Registry Law Passed by the Last Legislature.

An act further supplemental to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the County Commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1854, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district in which he is the Assessor, or whose death or removal shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known to him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and add the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the list has died or removed from the district and, if so to take the same therefrom, and if any person not on the voter's residence therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where he shall ascertain that a poll tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; that the assessor shall in all cases, by inquiry, upon what ground the person is assessed a claim to be a voter, and before the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor so aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of all married freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names to state whether said freeman is or is not a householder; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a householder, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter," "no voter," as written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, and his affidavit shall define and prescribe the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the district wherein one year, or if formerly a citizen herein and has returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least six months before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination by the assessor, and shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by him was assessed, and by whom and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, or the affidavit of the same, if the said receipt shall have been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received such receipt; and each person claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe the affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce his certificate of naturalization, or affidavit that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, as the case may be,) and state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election; that he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses in their behalf, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be returned by the judges with the poll lists and other papers required by law to be filed by the same, and the names of the persons whose claims to vote on age, the same words being added to the list, "Age claimed," and a note made on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge any one of such persons, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law or by the qualify made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where the same is lost or destroyed, and every such voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the judge of the election to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the year and month in which any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their father, and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment more than one year. The punishment inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate, or any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is hereinbefore or by the law or the rule which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is not satisfactorily established by proof when challenged by any qualified voter of the district, or who shall receive the vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights to vote have accrued since the same was made out, and shall add to the names of such persons as shall satisfy him that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, the proper number of which to be added to the returns, and assess them with the proper taxes. After countersigning the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door or of on the house where the election is to be held, at least six days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make out the returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by him by virtue of this section, and the commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special, and a every separate city, borough or ward election, in any county, as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or to exercise the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or to occur at any of the elections under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October. In any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the offender, so offending to a fine on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the election officers of the election, during the whole time the same is open, and the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to give said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the deliberate discharge of their duties; and said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any court having a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person acting for the petitioners shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization certificate, or shall issue any blank for the same, or shall sign any such certificate or blank, wherein it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and admitted as an citizen in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing the same to have been fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor in each case, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the county where the said Wm. Allen or the said Mariah Allen, at any time in pursuance of said marriage, shall cause to determine, and the said Wm. Allen and Mariah Allen shall severally be at liberty to marry again in like manner as if they never had been married. And further the Court award to the said Mariah Allen against the said Wm. Allen her costs in this behalf expended. From the record.

[SEAL.] JACOB H. WALTER,
Prothonotary.

W. J. Snodgrass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST.

Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets,

FIRST CORNER BELOW DEPOT,

ALLEGHENY.

NEW HARDWARE

AND

Housefurnishing Store,

At 51 Ohio Street, Emmil Hotel,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MESSRS. A. P. & H. C. ANDREWS,

Having entered into Partnership, under the firm of A. P. ANDREWS & BRO., will continue the Hardware and House furnishing Goods, have fitted up the Store No. 51, northwest corner of Ohio street and the Diamond (Emmil Hotel Building), Allegheny city, and are now offering and daily receiving a choice stock of Hardware and Housefurnishing Goods, which, in quality and extent of assortment, will compare favorably with the two cities, while their prices will be as low as can be afforded for strictly first class goods. We intend to give us a call for anything in our line as we feel assured we can satisfy them that we mean business.

ALEX. P. ANDREWS,
H. C. ANDREWS.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the 3, plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.

These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public, and are unsurpassed in time-keeping qualities. Price, $65.

We keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable timepieces, and to be as low in price as any Watches in the market.

J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,

WWF MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to May 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. And from November 1st to May 1st, 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and July 1st, drawn compounds semi-annually. In January and July. Books of deposit are not issued by the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. KNOX, Vice-Pres't. Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Lindsey, J. L. Graham, Jas. Kirk, T. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellansbee, Jas. Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwh2p

MAY AND JULY

COUPONS.

Cashed Gold Drafts on California Issued

POST PAYMENTS

Made under guarantee of the North German Post-office Department and Drafts in large amounts on Paris, London, Berlin and Frankfort a

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 1869.

The local money market worked comparatively easy for borrowers throughout the past week, but there is by no means any superabundance of loanable funds in the hands of lenders. The most that can be said, money is in better supply than it has been for a long while back, and loanable capital here appears to be increasing. The banks are as a general thing able to meet the wants of their customers—those especially who are in the habit of keeping a good fat account with them. Not much good paper is seen on the open market, which is an evidence of an easier condition of the money market.

—A good deal of interest is manifested in regard to the movements of the new Secretary of the Treasury. It is given out that he means to apply the surplus gold in the Treasury to the established, though long-neglected, Sinking Fund of the Government, in preference to the sale of gold or the purchase of the three per cent. certificates issued to the banks. If he shall do this to the extent at present anticipated, the foreign demand for the bonds will be kept up, and a further advance of prices is probable. This will be the beginning of the payment of the national debt, and as indicating a will to pay, with the immense resources of the country behind a determined will, payment is half accomplished; or, what is next to it, assurance is given to creditors that they can have their money if they want it, and when that is the case few if any of them desire to take it.

The visit of Secretary Boutwell to Wall street, and the tone of his address to the members of the Stock Exchange, have produced a good effect in financial circles, and although no set policy has been enunciated the general feeling is that he intends taking the best to settle the disturbing elements in finance and trade. He is evidently determined to do right, and although his first moves, like the inexperienced chess player, may lead him astray, there is no doubt but that he will profit by his mistakes. It is better to trust the Treasury Department to such a man than to leave it in the hands of one willing at any time to shirk its responsibilities and prostitute his powers to aid a clique of speculators.

—The New York stock market opened at a decline, and continued to sag and weak until the afternoon, when prices revived. The Northwest stocks, particularly the common, show considerable strength. It is thought that the preferred may halt in its advance and the common be worked up until it reaches the preferred. There appears an evident intention on the part of the directors to include the common in an equal share of the next dividend.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 1, 1869.	10 00	10 30	11 00	12 m	12 25	2 00	3 00	4 00
	A M.	A M.	A M.	M.	P M.	P M.	P M.	P M.
N. Y. Central	177½	177½	178	177½	177	177	.....	.....
Hudson River	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Reading	95¾	96¼	96	96¼	96¼	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Southern	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	141	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pitts.	93	93	93	93	93	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	140	140½	140½	139¾	139½	140	.....	.....
Chic. & R. I.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....	.....
Do preferred	98¾	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....	.....
Cleve. & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103	103	.....	.....
Rock Island	137½	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	.....	.....
Tol. & Wabash	.....	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	78	78	.....	77¾	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	.....	.....	87¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	.....	97¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	93¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. U. Telegraph	.....	43¾	43¾	.....	.....	43½	.....	.....
Adams Ex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
Amer. M. U. Ex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15¾	.....	.....
Merch'n U. Ex.	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	39½	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Ex.	.....	35¾	.....	.....	.....	35¾	.....	.....
Gold	134½	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	135	.....	.....

*No report on Saturday.

A comparison between yesterday's and to day's closing quotations slows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	176½	177¾	¾	.....
Hudson River	187½	187	.....	½
Harlem	131¾	130	.....	1¾
Reading	96¼	96¼	.....	.....
Mich. Central	128	128	.....	.....
Mich. South	103¾	103½	.....	¼
Illinois Central	141	141	.....	.....
Cleve. and Pitts.	93	93	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	140	140½	½	.....
Chicago and North.	86¾	87¾	¾	.....
Do preferred	98¾	98¾	.....	.....
Cleve. and Toledo	102¾	103½	¾	.....
Rock Island	137¼	137¾	¼	.....
Tol. and Wabash	73	73	.....	.....
Do preferred	78	77¾	.....	¼
Chicago and Alton	109	109½	½	.....
St. Paul	87	87¾	¾	.....
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	.....	.....
Ohio and Miss	33¼	33¼	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	93¾	92¾	.....	1
Western U. Tel	43¾	43¾	.....	.....
Adams Express	62	61½	.....	½
Merch. U. Ex	15¾	15¾	.....	.....
American M. U. Ex	41½	39½	.....	1
Wells, Fargo & Co	35¾	35¾	.....	.....

—In Chicago the demand for money in the local market continues to diminish gradually, and the majority of the banks are experiencing a lack of desirable employment for their funds. The wholesale merchants, though their trade is only moderate, are collecting in the country with tolerable satisfaction, and are in want of no money from the banks; on the contrary, their deposits are increasing a little. In the grain trade legitimate business is dull, there are but few orders on the market from abroad, and the speculative spirit seems to have departed out of the minds of operators. There are, of course, always borrowers, who would willingly take all the banks would lend them, but these are not in general persons in whom banks want to take a very large interest. For all regular trade purposes, however, money is easy.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission at any stocks in the regular lists on the most favorable terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1869.

Trade to-day ruled light, although there has been a very fair trade doing all week in most branches of business. The disagreeable weather is again making bad roads. There is nothing new to report in groceries or grain Flour is moderately active but selling from store at regular rates. The Pearl Mills to-day reduced prices on all grades. Butter of a choice quality is scarce and higher. Eggs are quiet and unchanged. Provisions generally are active.

We quote as follows, whilst are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce. We quote fair to good at $5 50@6 00, and choice at $6 25@7 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Market dull, will sales of choice small white at $3@3 25, as to quality, from store.

BUTTER—Demand good for choice, with but light receipts. A choice table article is readily commanded 38@40c ₱ lb, and good to prime 35@ 36c. Common articles, of which there is a good supply on the market, sell at prices ranging from 28@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Market rather dull at 16@17c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market continues firm, with a good country demand. Prices are unchanged, and we quote shoulders at 14@ 14½c; rib sides 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17¼ @18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c; plain hams 18@18½c, and breast bacon 19@19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 13½c, and in kegs 30c ₱ bbl. Mess pork ₱ bbl $22.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53 @1 55 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $4 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 40c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 30 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Strictly choice Goshen commands 24½@25c; New York factory 24c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 16@18c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $1 00@ 3 25 ₱ barrel, Union sets sell at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 14@15c; mixed 10@12c, and halves for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 12@13c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 20; for shipstuff, $1 40; for middlings, $2 00; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 25@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—Market dull and unchanged, with a large stock on the market. We quote Early Rose & Harrison from $1 20@1 50 ₱ bushel; white sprouts $7 00 ₱ bbl; Buckeye 90c ₱ bushel, and peachblows 75@80c ₱ bush from store.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $3 50@3 55, and $2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, as to size of barrel.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

FISH—Market quiet. Sales of new No. 1 mess shad at $10 ₱ half barrel; No. 1 Baltimore herring $5 ₱ barrel. White fish $9 ₱ barrel. Lake herring $4 50.

FLOUR—Trade fair but prices irregular. From store good spring may be quoted nominally in barrels at $6 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 00. The Pearl Mill to-day reduced their prices on all grades very materially. We quote their prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double-extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 15; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 70; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, choice white winter wheat flour, in sacks, $8 50; wheat and in sacks $8 20; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks; $7 20 bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—Very little doing in grain. Oats and corn are more active, and prices were sustained. Red winter wheat is very dull at $1 45@ 1 50. Oats active, with sales at 69@70c on the track; car corn is firmer at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request at $1 25@1 40 ₱ bush on the track. Barley is inactive and nominal.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highwines at 90c; Common rectified, 95c and proof rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, 97½c; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 1869.

CATTLE—During the past week the market has been well supplied with cattle and prices ruled lower than for some time past, say fully ½ to 1c off, from those of the previous week. On Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon there was some more life in the trade, and the yards were well cleaned out, there remaining but over 5 car loads in the pens, and some of these are stockers, and as there are but few buyers for that kind of stock, they will have to go to the country. In two weeks more there will be plenty of stock yards and but few stock cattle. This is something for buyers to look after. When the grass commences growing there are generally but few holders who will dispose of their stock steers. The prices, with No. weight etc., will be found below, which will give an idea of how the market ruled this week:

HOGS—The pens have been well filled all week, the receipts keeping up fully to the shipments. Prices are from 25 to 50c ₱ hundred off from those ruling at the close of last week. To-day good hogs are not very plenty and were selling freely at $10 00@10 25 ₱ hundred. York hogs were very dull and selling at $8 00@9 00 ₱ hundred to-day, and but few wanted at these prices.

SHEEP—The pens have been well supplied with sheep all week, and prices lower. Shorn sheep sold at at 6¼@6½ per hundred, with some few extra weighing from 90 to 100 lbs at $6 00 per hundred. Wool sheep ruled high in prices from $5 25@6 50, and in but little demand, no shorn sheep are most wanted, especially if they are fat. Too many, however, of the common class are receiving to supply that class of buyers.

SALES.

The sales of live stock each day during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
Monday, April 26	293	293	678
Tuesday, April 27	31	1,104	1,810
Wednesday, April 28	351	1,378	3,072
Thursday, April 29	254	1,074	2,414
Friday, April 30	81	627	2,720
Saturday, May 1	.....	637	850
Total	815	5,415	11,009
Week ending April 24	626	6,755	11,949
Week ending April 17	889	7,391	17,003
Week ending April 10	657	7,442	12,587
Week ending April 3	577	6,363	8,999

During the month of April the sales of hogs exceeded those of the 1868, 4,828 head, and of sheep over March 2,695 head.

CATTLE.

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	E H Webb	4	4,260	$7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Quick & Cox	15	18,975	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	R A Thompson	46	55,500	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	R A Thompson	46	55,500	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	F A Logan	18	18,420	6 12
Holmes, L & Co.	Whitaker	35	42,250	6 87
Holmes, L & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	17	18,360	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Faust	17	19,825	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Campbell	22	25,300	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	A Benton	2	2,275	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Brown	3	3,750	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	E H Webb	7	7,840	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	E H Webb	2	1,960	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Brown	2	1,960	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	A Benton	1	1,485	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	A Benton	1	1,485	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	A Benton	1	1,485	6 50
Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. McA.	Baldwinwood	1	1,950	$7 00
Trauerman	W Jones	8	7,900	6 75
Harry & Ri	W Hines	10	9,950	6 75
Trauerman & C.	P Good	7	7,623	6
Harry & B	Beach & Bray	6	5,715	7
Mallory	B W Gillett	16	19,150	6 75
Mallory	B W Gillett	37	49,950	6 75
Mallory	B W Gillett	37	49,950	6 75
Mallory	B W Gillett	34	40,825	6 75
Amburn	McCauley	3	3,450	
Amburn	J. McAuley	5	5,050	
Grewwalt & K.	A Brown	25	19,675	
J. Aull	Brown	2	1,960	
Jamison	W Kelley	2	1,960	7 50
John Pate	Beach & Bray	33	40,775	7 25
Trauerman & C.	Beach & Bray	33	40,775	7 25
Hazelwood	Beach & Bray	2	2,275	6 75
Trauerman & Co.	Gilchrist & Co	17	20,910	
Trauerman & Co.	J Aull	1	1,275	
W. Kelley	Goldenrod	1	1,275	
Harris	W Kelley	36	39,975	7 12½
Hazelwood & B.	Beach & Bray	6	5,875	
W. Kelley	John Keller	15	16,875	

HOGS.

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	A Benton	8	1,520	$9 40
Holmes, L & G.	G W Efford	4	800	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	R A Thompson	90	23,920	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	Quick & Cox	115	27,370	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler	10	930	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Donaldson	124	24,924	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	J V Carnahan	53	11,790	9 65
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	97	20,100	10 15
Holmes, L & G.	Pheiffer & R	397	68,360	9 45
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	115	23,710	9 85
Holmes, L & G.	H E Pfeifer	5	1,000	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Quick & Cox	67	11,930	9 15
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler & Co	71	12,940	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler & Co	71	12,940	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	J V Carnahan	128	27,770	9 80
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	59	12,530	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Pfeiffer & R	397	68,360	9 45
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	115	23,710	9 85
Holmes, L & G.	H E Pfeifer	5	1,000	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Quick & Cox	67	11,930	9 15
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler & Co	71	12,940	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler & Co	71	12,940	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	J V Carnahan	128	27,770	9 80
Holmes, L & G.	H Thompson	59	12,530	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	J V Carnahan	53	11,790	9 65
Holmes, L & G.	Ford Sadler & Co	71	12,940	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	H Thompson	61	12,745	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	97	20,100	10 15
Holmes, L & G.	Quick & Cox	67	11,930	9 15

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE PITTSBURGH MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Interesting Report of Business Transacted and Fines, &c., Collected During April—Receipts $2,217 70.

The following report of business transacted at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office, of cases heard and disposed of and fines, &c., collected and paid into the City Treasury by His Honor Mayor Brush, during the month ending April 30th, 1869, was presented to the Police Committee at its meeting on Saturday evening, and received and unanimously approved. The report may not be uninteresting to our readers, and therefore we annex it.

BUSINESS.

The total number of cases disposed of was 725, classified as follows:

Drunkenness	279
Disorderly conduct	272
Vagrancy	25
Informations	14
Ordinances	30
Discharged cases	75
Total	725

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources during the month were as follows:

From fines	$1,414 50
From bail receipts	190 00
From Pawnbroker's license	100 00
From night police	262 20
From dramatic license	170 00
From rent of Wilkins' Hall	75 00
Total	$2,217 70

Compared with the report of February and March, respectively, $1,483 95 and $2,977 20, this report shows an increase over the first of $733 75, and $148 50 over the second.

CASES OF SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

In addition to the above there have been 16 persons fined fifty dollars each for selling liquor on Sunday, since February 1st, 1869, the commencement of His Honor Mayor Brush's administration. This sum, eight hundred dollars, was disbursed as follows:

To Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh..$425 00
To Informers..375 00
Total..$800 00

COMPARISON TABLE.

A comparison of the receipts for the corresponding periods of 1868 will be found below:

1868.		1869.	
February	$1,079 80	February	$1,483 95
March	572 50	March	2,977 20
April	676 90	April	2,217 70
Total	$2,329 05	Total	$5,775 85

Add to the aggregate for the three months of 1869, the receipts from fines for selling liquor on Sunday, $800 00, and we have $6,575 85, being an increase of $1,246 80 over the receipts for the same period of 1868.

Progressive School Ideas.

The "cramming" system, as it is denominated among teachers, has met with a severe check in Philadelphia, in the adoption by the Board of Controllers of the Common Schools, of the following rules:

"The morning session of the Primary, Secondary and Grammar schools, shall be devoted to recitations by the pupils, and explanation and instruction by the teachers. The afternoon sessions shall be given entirely to the preparation of lessons by the pupils under the care and supervision of the Principal and assistant teachers.

"Home study may be optional with the pupils; but shall not, in any case, be *required* by the teachers. When text-books are taken home by pupils, it shall be those only each day in which recitations have been prepared in the afternoon for the ensuing day; and no additions shall be made to the lessons assigned, on account of the books being taken home. The true principle is to teach not 'how much,' but 'how well.' Short lessons are therefore enjoined in all cases, and tasks prohibited from being the text-book in recitations, except in Orthography, Etymology and Reading.

The above regulation strikes us as a common sense, humane and progressive idea. The great fault of our schools—or at least a majority of them—is the multiplicity of studies, and the want of thorough training in any branch. The infant intellect is not capable of receiving one-half of the stuff which is attempted to be crammed into it, and if the stuffing process is continued long enough the physical system becomes prostrated, and the mind hardly able to carry the load of books which his studies require him to have. The time occupied in recitation is so great as to leave but little for study during school hours, and the pupils are enjoined to study at home. The more advanced scholars may and should study at home, but those in the primary and secondary departments should be allowed the evening hours for physical development and recreation. The system of home study produces restlessness and dread of school, by making the child fear to meet the teacher with his imperfectly comprehended lessons; but when the teacher undertakes to assist the child, by superintending its studies and helping it through the difficulties which it encounters, the case will be essentially changed. Half a dozen different lessons are assigned to a child of eight or ten, and it is expected to come next day and recite them all perfectly. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred it fails, and the recitation room necessarily becomes a place to be dreaded. How different would be the result, were the teacher to oversee these studies in the afternoon, explain everything requiring explanation, and make the pupil comprehend what he learns! We think the Philadelphia Controllers have initiated a glorious reform in the adoption of the rule requiring the lessons to be studied in the school under the supervision of the teachers, and making home study entirely optional. If the schools do not improve wonderfully under the motto, "not how much but how well," then our judgment is greatly at fault. We think we see in this movement the beginning of the end of the "cramming" system, and a better and brighter prospect for all the school children of the Commonwealth. When will the school controllers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be ready to imitate the example?

Insectiverous Birds.

We published, a few days since, the act prohibiting the destruction of insectiverous birds, and hope that it may be rigidly enforced against all offenders. Every year these useful little creatures, sent to benefit mankind and add to his enjoyments, are wantonly destroyed in large numbers, and if they are not protected will soon disappear entirely from our fields and forests. We commend to parents, and all who appreciate the services of the birds, the following sensible remarks:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now that the people of New York and other eastern cities have come to know their value, and are, by importation from abroad, as well as by protecting our domestic birds, striving to increase their number, are we of the suburban districts to stand by and, with entire unconcern, witness the destruction of what remain of our native insectivorous and singing birds? Inconsiderate parents furnish their sons with fire arms, which are used in this way, notwithstanding the parents know that it is in violation of a law of the State, as well as of the law of God and humanity. Two years ago I found, one morning, hanging on my fence, seven robins and blue birds which I had killed the day previous by a party of boys in pure wantoness.

Now that the limits of our city have been extended, will not our worthy Mayor Brush instruct the police, who, from time to time, are stationed in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, to arrest all persons found violating this law against the destruction of these creations of God, who earn all they ask of us in the way of food, and protection in the service rendered by insect destruction, and who give us their sweet music without money and without price? The fine imposed would well repay the officer who would arrest offenders. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without God's will, but will he not judge him by whose hand it falls in mere wantoness. OAKLAND.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Association.

The regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Association was held Saturday morning, in the High School Building, the exercises being opened with a song, "Come Roam in the Woodlands," by the Allegheny Quartette.

Professor Dean, the retiring President, was absent in consequence of ill health.

Mr. Burtt, of the Ralston District, the newly elected President, was then introduced, and delivered an inaugural address, during which he gave his views in relation to the manner in which the business of the Association should be conducted. He would have discussion as a part of the exercises—discussion for truth, not victory. He wished the Institute to be composed of earnest workers, and desired the teachers to come to the meeting for the purpose of imparting as well as receiving information. He thought a proper person should be appointed to read the productions of those who were too timid to speak. He urged activity on the part of teachers, and held that inactivity is a state of death. Teachers should be deeply in earnest in all that they do.

Upon the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks, Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Chair to appoint a person to read all communications addressed to the Institute, provided such communications were accompanied with the name of the writer.

The Association then adjourned after singing "Work, for the Night is Coming."

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Those who approve and adopt the plan of life insurance as a secure means of saving money and providing against the future wants of family or friends, should consider the advantages offered by "The Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York." Nearly every person in these days has come to regard life insurance as not only prudent but desirable, and many favorable changes have been made in the management of these companies since life insurance has become so general. The company of which we now speak offers peculiar inducements to those who take its policies, and the great success with which it has met since its organization is a sufficient guarantee as to its liberality and reliability. Henry W. Strickler, Esq., a gentleman well known to our business community, has accepted the agency for this city and vicinity, and has opened an office at No. 119 Wood street, where he is prepared to give full information in regard to the plans of insurance and financial management. We take pleasure in commending him to the patronage of our readers. The card may be found on our first page.

BONDS CANCELLED AND DESTROYED.—At the last meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils, fifty-three bonds of $1,000 each were destroyed. The bonds were designed to take the place of the old railroad bonds, but were never issued, at the next meeting of the committee $60,000 of the old cancelled railroad bonds will be committed to the flames.

WATER PIPE BURSTED.—The water pipe on Strawberry alley, near Smithfield street, bursted on Saturday afternoon, and the neighborhood would have been deluged had not Street Commissioner Hunter, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, promptly turned off the water. The damage will be repaired to-day.

NEW STATIONS.—The following new stations have been established on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Allegheny City and Leetsdale: Agnew, Bellevue, Rosedale and Superior. A new station is about being established near Corks Run on the Pan Handle Railroad, and is to be called Sawyer's station.

COUNTY TAXES.—The tax duplicates were opened for receipt of taxes at the county Treasurer's office on Saturday morning. Those who wish to get the legal reduction of five per cent. and avoid the jam which usually occurs in June should call at once and settle their taxes.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Officer Shaffer, of the Allegheny police, was driving a spike in a piece of timber at the Allegheny Mayor's office, Saturday morning, when the heavy hammer he was using glanced and struck him on the foot crushing two of his toes.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Important Decision by Judge Kirkpatrick.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick, on Saturday delivered a decision in the bench warrant case against Baldberger and wife, heard in the District Court.

His Honor held that the Bankrupt law was, and is, a complete supersedure to the operations of the State laws, even if no proceedings toward bankruptcy had been instituted by either the defendants or creditors. No actual proceedings were necessary. He predicated his opinion upon the O'Hara case and the authorities there cited by Judge Williams, and also upon the more recent case of the assignment of John Bell, decided by himself. As already stated, the defendants were discharged, and the proceedings dismissed at the cost of the petitioners.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 95. Klounk vs. Douthett.
No. 105. Robinson & Co. vs. Claney's garnishees.
No. 108. Canfield vs. Tray's garnishees.
No. 109. Porter vs. owner of steamer Little Jim Rees.
No. 110. McGrew vs. Clayton.
No. 111. Clayton vs. McGrew.
No. 112. McElhose vs. Hogg & Richardson.
No. 105. Honegg & Co. vs. Graham & Co.'s garnishees.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The usual routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

76. Hugh vs. Martin.
83. Harrison vs. Stevens.
94. McGuffin vs. Bruggerman.
97. Girr & McManus vs. Benney.
99. Livengood vs. Howley.
100. Metz vs. Wessel.
101. Carson vs. Sheehan.
102. Sheehan vs. Hogg.
103. Fierst vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co.
104. Wellens vs. Lancashire.
105. Hatch vs. Manchester.
106. Caine vs. Dolphin.
108. Willard vs. Johns.
109. Atkinson vs. Strothoff's adm'rs.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Saturday, May 1, 1869:

Andrew Finney to Andrew Large, December 22, 1868: tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 15 acres and 108 perches..$ 1,800

George B. Johnston to John R. Heeltieb, October 30, 1868: lot in Chartiers township, 75 by 100 feet..200

James McMahon to Wm. Hunter, April 16, 1869: lot on John street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 122 feet..550

Oliver H. Ormsbee to Frederick Lintner, August 10, 1868: lots 31 and 50 in Mount Oliver tract, Lower St. Clair township..475

Hugh Donnell to Elizabeth Longdon, December 14, 1868: lot in Millersville, Penn township, containing 18 perches..225

William A. Rea to Mary E. Brinkman, April 21, 1869: lot on Spring alley, Lower St. Clair township..100

James L. Marshall to William McCune, February 23, 1869: lot on Bell avenue, Chartiers township, 110 by 280 feet..1,000

James Fenno to Richard Mayo, June 13, 1868: lot on Canal street, Sharpsburg, 46 by 127 feet..1,000

Stephen Jarvis to John J. Thasner, April 24, 1869: lot on Chandler's plan, Union township, 80 by 200 feet..450

Thomas Meyer to Wm. Coleman, April 26, 1869: lot on Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, 30 by 100 feet..10,000

Joseph H. Gerson to Thomas Carlin, December 8, 1868: lot on Soho street, 25 by 122 feet..250

Robert Smith to John Linton, May 1, 1869: interest in tract of land in Reserve township, containing 12 acres and 25 perches..1,395

Peter Fairley to Patrick Smith, April 13, 1869: lot No. 5 in Rhode's plan, on Irwin street, Pittsburgh, 20 by 60 feet..2,700

MORTGAGES.

Thirteen mortgages were also filed for record on Saturday.

Roofing Slate.

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Aiken & Co., dealers in Peach Hill Roofing Slate, corner of Eleventh and Liberty streets, opposite the grain elevator. The Messrs. Aiken are successors to Mr. T. W. Parry, who had conducted the business here for sixteen years. The Peach Hill slate has been thoroughly tested, and may be seen on many of the finest houses in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and may be had in all sizes and colors, on application at the business office, Aiken Jr., the popular and affable ex-County Treasurer, is the senior member of the firm, and purchasers may place implicit confidence in his integrity, as time will verify any representation he may make in regard to the article in which he deals. Builders and others who have not tested this quality of slate, and who have fine buildings to roof, should call and examine the samples. We can confidently recommend them to this firm, knowing that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph—Report for April.

Through the kindness of S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, we are enabled to present the following report of the operations of the system during the month of April:

Number of fires..11
Number of blows on central bell for alarms..219
Number of blows on the Seventeenth ward bell..386
Total loss by fire..$223,950
Total insurance..74,800

Loss over insurance..$149,150

In addition to the above there have been 16 persons fined fifty dollars each for selling liquor on Sunday, since February 1st, 1869, the commencement of His Honor Mayor Brush's administration. This sum, eight hundred dollars, was disbursed as follows:

To Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh..$425 00
To Informers..375 00
Total..$800 00

COMPARISON TABLE.

A comparison of the receipts for the corresponding periods of 1868 will be found below:

1868.		1869.	
February	$1,079 80	February	$1,483 95
March	572 50	March	2,977 20
April	676 90	April	2,217 70
Total	$2,329 05	Total	$5,775 85

Add to the aggregate for the three months of 1869, the receipts from fines for selling liquor on Sunday, $800 00, and we have $6,575 85, being an increase of $1,246 80 over the receipts for the same period of 1868.

Progressive School Ideas.

The "cramming" system, as it is denominated among teachers, has met with a severe check in Philadelphia, in the adoption by the Board of Controllers of the Common Schools, of the following rules:

"The morning session of the Primary, Secondary and Grammar schools, shall be devoted to recitations by the pupils, and explanation and instruction by the teachers. The afternoon sessions shall be given entirely to the preparation of lessons by the pupils under the care and supervision of the Principal and assistant teachers.

"Home study may be optional with the pupils; but shall not, in any case, be *required* by the teachers. When text-books are taken home by pupils, it shall be those only each day in which recitations have been prepared in the afternoon for the ensuing day; and no additions shall be made to the lessons assigned, on account of the books being taken home. The true principle is to teach not 'how much,' but 'how well.' Short lessons are therefore enjoined in all cases, and tasks prohibited from being the text-book in recitations, except in Orthography, Etymology and Reading.

The above regulation strikes us as a common sense, humane and progressive idea. The great fault of our schools—or at least a majority of them—is the multiplicity of studies, and the want of thorough training in any branch. The infant intellect is not capable of receiving one-half of the stuff which is attempted to be crammed into it, and if the stuffing process is continued long enough the physical system becomes prostrated, and the mind hardly able to carry the load of books which his studies require him to have. The time occupied in recitation is so great as to leave but little for study during school hours, and the pupils are enjoined to study at home. The more advanced scholars may and should study at home, but those in the primary and secondary departments should be allowed the evening hours for physical development and recreation. The system of home study produces restlessness and dread of school, by making the child fear to meet the teacher with his imperfectly comprehended lessons; but when the teacher undertakes to assist the child, by superintending its studies and helping it through the difficulties which it encounters, the case will be essentially changed. Half a dozen different lessons are assigned to a child of eight or ten, and it is expected to come next day and recite them all perfectly. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred it fails, and the recitation room necessarily becomes a place to be dreaded. How different would be the result, were the teacher to oversee these studies in the afternoon, explain everything requiring explanation, and make the pupil comprehend what he learns! We think the Philadelphia Controllers have initiated a glorious reform in the adoption of the rule requiring the lessons to be studied in the school under the supervision of the teachers, and making home study entirely optional. If the schools do not improve wonderfully under the motto, "not how much but how well," then our judgment is greatly at fault. We think we see in this movement the beginning of the end of the "cramming" system, and a better and brighter prospect for all the school children of the Commonwealth. When will the school controllers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be ready to imitate the example?

Insectiverous Birds.

We published, a few days since, the act prohibiting the destruction of insectiverous birds, and hope that it may be rigidly enforced against all offenders. Every year these useful little creatures, sent to benefit mankind and add to his enjoyments, are wantonly destroyed in large numbers, and if they are not protected will soon disappear entirely from our fields and forests. We commend to parents, and all who appreciate the services of the birds, the following sensible remarks:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now that the people of New York and other eastern cities have come to know their value, and are, by importation from abroad, as well as by protecting our domestic birds, striving to increase their number, are we of the suburban districts to stand by and, with entire unconcern, witness the destruction of what remain of our native insectivorous and singing birds? Inconsiderate parents furnish their sons with fire arms, which are used in this way, notwithstanding the parents know that it is in violation of a law of the State, as well as of the law of God and humanity. Two years ago I found, one morning, hanging on my fence, seven robins and blue birds which I had killed the day previous by a party of boys in pure wantoness.

Now that the limits of our city have been extended, will not our worthy Mayor Brush instruct the police, who, from time to time, are stationed in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, to arrest all persons found violating this law against the destruction of these creations of God, who earn all they ask of us in the way of food, and protection in the service rendered by insect destruction, and who give us their sweet music without money and without price? The fine imposed would well repay the officer who would arrest offenders. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without God's will, but will he not judge him by whose hand it falls in mere wantoness. OAKLAND.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Association.

The regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Association was held Saturday morning, in the High School Building, the exercises being opened with a song, "Come Roam in the Woodlands," by the Allegheny Quartette.

Professor Dean, the retiring President, was absent in consequence of ill health.

Mr. Burtt, of the Ralston District, the newly elected President, was then introduced, and delivered an inaugural address, during which he gave his views in relation to the manner in which the business of the Association should be conducted. He would have discussion as a part of the exercises—discussion for truth, not victory. He wished the Institute to be composed of earnest workers, and desired the teachers to come to the meeting for the purpose of imparting as well as receiving information. He thought a proper person should be appointed to read the productions of those who were too timid to speak. He urged activity on the part of teachers, and held that inactivity is a state of death. Teachers should be deeply in earnest in all that they do.

Upon the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks, Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Chair to appoint a person to read all communications addressed to the Institute, provided such communications were accompanied with the name of the writer.

The Association then adjourned after singing "Work, for the Night is Coming."

Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Those who approve and adopt the plan of life insurance as a secure means of saving money and providing against the future wants of family or friends, should consider the advantages offered by "The Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York." Nearly every person in these days has come to regard life insurance as not only prudent but desirable, and many favorable changes have been made in the management of these companies since life insurance has become so general. The company of which we now speak offers peculiar inducements to those who take its policies, and the great success with which it has met since its organization is a sufficient guarantee as to its liberality and reliability. Henry W. Strickler, Esq., a gentleman well known to our business community, has accepted the agency for this city and vicinity, and has opened an office at No. 119 Wood street, where he is prepared to give full information in regard to the plans of insurance and financial management. We take pleasure in commending him to the patronage of our readers. The card may be found on our first page.

BONDS CANCELLED AND DESTROYED.—At the last meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils, fifty-three bonds of $1,000 each were destroyed. The bonds were designed to take the place of the old railroad bonds, but were never issued, at the next meeting of the committee $60,000 of the old cancelled railroad bonds will be committed to the flames.

WATER PIPE BURSTED.—The water pipe on Strawberry alley, near Smithfield street, bursted on Saturday afternoon, and the neighborhood would have been deluged had not Street Commissioner Hunter, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, promptly turned off the water. The damage will be repaired to-day.

NEW STATIONS.—The following new stations have been established on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Allegheny City and Leetsdale: Agnew, Bellevue, Rosedale and Superior. A new station is about being established near Corks Run on the Pan Handle Railroad, and is to be called Sawyer's station.

COUNTY TAXES.—The tax duplicates were opened for receipt of taxes at the county Treasurer's office on Saturday morning. Those who wish to get the legal reduction of five per cent. and avoid the jam which usually occurs in June should call at once and settle their taxes.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Officer Shaffer, of the Allegheny police, was driving a spike in a piece of timber at the Allegheny Mayor's office, Saturday morning, when the heavy hammer he was using glanced and struck him on the foot crushing two of his toes.

Fire on Fifth Avenue.

At about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given from box No. 24, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the second story of the building in which Isaac Shearer's cigar store on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. The cause of the fire is not known, but it originated in the law office of Scott Furgeson, Esq., which is in the second story. A book case was burned, and the floor was damaged considerably. The windows had to be broken by the Fire Department in order to get at the fire. The book case destroyed was valued at about two hundred dollars, and considerable stock in the tobacco store was damaged by water. It is estimated that the total loss by the fire and the damage done by the water will exceed one thousand dollars.

COLORED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On Thursday and Friday evenings next there will be given at Liberty Hall concerts for the benefit of Calvary Episcopal church, at which, independent of the accomplished singers of the church choir, there will be a number of the best vocalists of the city. The entertainments promise to be of unusual excellence, and as the cause is just we hope to hear of crowded and fashionable audiences.

STREET COMMISSIONERS' PAY ROLL.—The pay roll of the Street Commissioners for the month of April was as follows:

Mr. Hunter, First District..$2,116 30
Mr. McFaden, Second District..2,063 37

The Street Committee met on Saturday evening and directed that the bills be paid at once.

RUMORED TO HAVE DIED.—It was rumored yesterday that two of the boys who drank so freely of the liquor which was running away in consequence of the accident at Finch's distillery, Thursday, have died. The rumor, however, has received no notice of their death and it is probable that the rumor has no foundation.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Martin Freely, on Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward, was entered by burglars some time Friday night, and one hundred and sixteen dollars in money and a suit of clothes were taken. No arrests have been purchased the day before by Mr. Freely, we understand. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

ROBBERY.—Some time during Friday night or Saturday morning, a boarder at Bender's Hotel, on Water street, was robbed of fifty dollars and a good watch by a fellow boarder. The culprit has this far escaped arrest.

TO BE CLOSED.—All the tobacco stores in the city are to be closed by the Mayor's police on Sunday next. It is also stated that measures will be taken to rigidly enforce the Sunday liquor law.

COMMITTED.—Thirteen offenders of law and order were committed to jail by Mayor Brush yesterday morning. Mayor Brush, or Alderney, at the same time consigned three to the same quarters.

ALUMNI MEETING.—The graduates of the Pittsburgh Female College will have a meeting at the College this afternoon at two o'clock, when an interesting convocation will be held.

TEACHERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The annual convention of the teachers of Pennsylvania is announced to be held in this city, commencing on the tenth of August.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last fifteen years, and have had the services of several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After having suffered for five months, your treatment has extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years past. I cordially recommend your remedy to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

ROADING.—We call attention to the card of Miss Burgan giving her programme for the ensuing reading. She is an excellent reader and deserving of appreciation.

Police Intelligence.

Friday, May 1.

[Before Alderman Lynch.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

J. T. Harper made information charging William Byerly with larceny. The information charged the defendant with stealing a pair of pantaloons, the property of Thomas Harper, of Mr. Harper. He was working at Mr. Harper's store, on Fifth avenue, and on Thursday evening, after the hands had gone home, the goods were missed. Information was made, the accused arrested and the goods recovered. Byerly was then committed for a hearing on Saturday afternoon.

The Premium Trunk Factory.

Trunks manufactured at the Premium Trunk Factory, corner of Penn and Ferrett streets, are considered the best in the city. Warerooms No. 104 Wood street.

Stockholders' Meeting Pittsburgh Female College.

We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Female College will be held in the College office on Monday, May 3d, at 3 P. M. A full attendance is desired.

Country Dealers.

Furnished with all sizes of ranks, valises and traveling satchels at the lowest rates, by Jos. Leibler, manufacturer, No. 161 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

Brown's Bronchial Troches. Having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them. From the first, applying to the Troches that I began thinking well of."—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caldwell, Mark & to.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, Neuralgia, Debility, and Depression of Spirits. For sale by druggists generally. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

The Keystone Pottery.

We have frequently made mention of this pottery, and of the popularity of all the wares manufactured at it. It is now an established fact that wherever these wares have been tried they have proved to be made of the best materials, and finished in such a manner as to make them equally desirous to imported wares. Messrs. Bell & Co., proprietors of the Keystone pottery, have their warehouse at No. 139 Wood street, where a full line of goods of their own manufacture can be had.

Common Sense

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosopers may say to the contrary. Those therefore, who put up articles merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already satisfied the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet used for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for those fearful ills that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, not only in the United States, the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines, and why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Physicians prescribe it; why should not you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, RALSTON, AT WESTERN PENNA. OIL.—TUESDAY EVENING, May 4th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

25 shares M. and M. National Bank;
5 shares Exchange National Bank;
100 shares Western Pennsylvania Oil Co;

Also, by order of Executor,
2,000 shares Ralston Oil Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

H. R. BEESON'S
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC
CEMENT
WARRANTED.

Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.
CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 115 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ellershausen
PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant License for the use of the
ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.
Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to
JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.
Office, 96½ Fourth avenue.
Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

LEATHER STORE.
WALTHER & EISENBEIS,
DEALERS IN
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING, AND CURRIERS' TOOLS,
No. 183 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

PASSPORTS.
UNITED STATES PASSPORTS,
For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice,
By
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

IF THERE IS ONE DISEASE,

MORE THAN ANOTHER

Requiring the Attention

Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

CATARRH

For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies, not unfrequently ending in

CONSUMPTION.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air, impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the Lungs, which, sooner or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat of the phlegm discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether inodorous or offensive, remember you are affected with Catarrh, which, unless removed, will pass beyond the reach of human aid.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially commend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last fifteen years, and have had the services of several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After having suffered for five months, your treatment has extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years past. I cordially recommend your remedy to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

DEA. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLTOWN CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa., January 25, 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been afflicted with catarrh *deaf* for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving your application I am entirely restored, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,
Can be Consulted Daily at their Office,
296 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.,
and 7 to 9 in the Evening. MWF

BOOKS.
NEW BLANKS.
NOTICE PROTEST,
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION MORTGAGES.
NEW STYLE TIGHT MORTGAGES.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 WOOD STREET, near Diamond.

To Aldermen and Justices.
PURDON DIGEST.
DUNLAP'S FORMS,
BINN'S JUSTICE,
FEE BILLS,
AND ALL THE NECESSARY BLANKS.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.

BOOKS,
For
Sabbath School Libraries.
20,000
New and Choice Volumes,
Carefully selected from the leading Private Publishers and Religious Societies of the land.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
ALLOWED TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.
All the NEW PUBLICATIONS received as soon as published, at the
New Book Store
OF
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
119 WOOD STREET,
Second door below Fifth.

PLUMBERS, &C.
JOHN M. TATE. JOHN MUNDEN. WM. TATE, JR.
TATE, MUNDEN & TATE,
PLUMBERS, GAS
AND
STEAM FITTERS,
227 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 59 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH GAS PIPES, HOT AND COLD WATER, &c., by Experienced and Practical Workmen. MWF

CRAIG BROTHERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,
AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,
152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD

Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.
The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us.
mwf

1,000 BOXES
OF
INITIAL PAPER.
We have just received ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF INITIAL PAPER, which we will sell at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
50 CENTS PER BOX.
Each box contains one Quire of Paper, and one package of Envelopes. It is such paper as usually retails at 30 cents per quire, and the Envelopes at 20 cents per pack. The stamping of the name, if done to order, would cost at least 30 cents, making 80 cents in all. We sell the box at 50 cents, thus making it cheaper by 30 cents than the same paper can be put up for a box at a time.
Notwithstanding its extraordinary cheapness, we furnish it to the Trade so that they can make a handsome profit.
J. L. READ & SON,
102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2.08 a m	12.15 p m
Fast Line	9.13 a m	7.13 p m
Express	2.33 p m	4.33 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	5.34 a m	6.38 p m
M Donald Accommod'n	11.15 a m	8.35 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3.30 p m	9.12 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5.18 p m	3.18 a m
Sunday Church Train	12.58 p m	9.38 a m

The 2.33 p m train will leave daily. The 12.13 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.
The 9.13 a m train makes close connections at Newark, for Zanesville.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after MONDAY, May 3d, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave P